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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Albania	REPORT		25X1
SUBJECT	1. The Ministry of Agriculture 2. Farming Conditions	DATE DISTR.	23 February 1954	
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	2	
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	25X1
		REFERENCES		

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Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. The personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture are: Minister, General Hysni Kapo [redacted]; Under Secretary, Aleko Cati [redacted]; Assistant Director, Miti (Dhimiter) Bozo [redacted]; Director of stock farming, Josif Pashko; Director of sowing Khoxhi Blushi [redacted] and Deputy Director of sowing, Nimet Isufi [redacted]

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2. The Ministry of Agriculture has branch officers in centrally located towns. These branches control the farming in their particular areas and inform the farmers what they must plant. Many of the employees of these offices have finished their studies in various agricultural schools in either the Soviet Union or satellite countries, and most of them are graduates of the agricultural schools in Tirana, Kavaje, or Lushnje.
3. The farming equipment is imported from either the Soviet Union or one of the satellites such as Czechoslovakia, Rumania, or Hungary. The tractors and other farming equipment are immediately handed over to the central tractor stations as soon as they arrive in the country. These stations have been established by the Ministry in various centrally located centers and, the equipment is used to cultivate the land in the surrounding areas. The equipment is used on the land of the cooperatives free of charge. The private farmers may obtain use of the equipment, however, they must pay for the work which is done.
4. The good quality seeds for planting such as wheat or corn are collected from the farmers and then delivered to the agricultural offices in the towns. At the time a farmer needs seeds for sowing he must sign a contract under which he is obliged to return 110 kilograms of wheat for each 100 kilograms he receives, or 140 kilograms of corn for each 100 kilograms he receives. The grain returned must be of the best quality to be used for planting. In addition, after the harvest, he is obliged to deliver to the government another 100 kilograms of wheat or corn at the price of 3 leks or less per kilogram for each 100 kilograms received.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC						
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- 2 -

The same kind of terms apply to any other type of seeds the farmer may need, and he is not allowed to buy any seeds with money. In addition the various branch offices of the Ministry sell the farmer equipment, insecticide, and fertilizer at prices fixed by the government. Very poor farmers, on rare occasions, may obtain needed equipment of bills on exchange from the governmental banks. The terms on these loans are usually a few months at the most, and in such cases if the farmer does not repay the bank at the time the loan is due, his property will be confiscated.

5. The government draws up a plan each year for farm production and each farmer is obliged to plant the type of produce fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture. These plans specify the exact number of dynyms<sup>1</sup> of land that must be devoted to each type of produce. Each year the farmer is also obliged to pay the government taxes in produce from his land. In the event that the farmer has a surplus of any product, the agricultural office usually attempts to persuade him to sell it to the government under the fixed price or to exchange the produce for other materials that he may need, such as sugar or salt.

Comment:

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1. 1 dynym =  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre of land.

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